

County Times. During Sylvan's tenure as publisher, from 1974 until his untimely death in 1984, the Rockland County Times enjoyed an outstanding reputation as a fair, accurate mirror of the community news. During the tenure of Sylvan Davis as publisher of the Rockland County Times, this newspaper, which was over 100 years old, enjoyed a resurgence as a thought provoking and thorough medium for the issues and news of the day.

Throughout his time as publisher, Sylvan's wife Evelyn was always at his side with sage advice and assistance. The publication of the Times became a joint effort. Accordingly, when Sylvan quite suddenly and unexpectedly passed away in 1984, it was no surprise to any of us that Evelyn agreed to take up his fallen torch.

Evelyn Burtz was born July 14, 1933, in New York City, the daughter of the late Alexander and Gussie Goldstein Burtz. Evelyn attended Pennsylvania State University and earned a degree in journalism from the New York University School of Commerce, now known as the Stern School of Business. Evelyn went to work for Macy's Department Store, and after 15 years of dedicated service, worked her way up to the position of home furnishings coordinator.

Evelyn married Sylvan Davis on November 7, 1965. Their marriage brought about one of the outstanding mergings of intellect. It was during this period that the Davis' became my friends, and I will cherish the memories of that friendship forever.

In addition to her responsibilities as publisher, Evelyn Davis served on the School Board in Old Tappan, NJ, from 1981 to 1987. She was also an outstanding mother to two children: Paul Allen Davis, who now resides in Minneapolis, MN, and Randy Allison Davis, who still resides in Old Tappan.

Since the earliest days of our republic, the press has been a major component of our democratic form of government. Ben Franklin has been the model of the outstanding journalist turned patriot.

Evelyn Davis, like her husband who predeceased her, was just such a patriot. She believed the press existed to educate, to inform, and to stimulate thought.

Mr. Speaker, I shall profoundly miss the insight and thoughtfulness of Evelyn Davis, and I invite all of our colleagues to join with me in extending our condolences to her son, her daughter, her four nieces, and the many employees and community leaders who loved this truly remarkable woman.

#### "SUSPICIOUS CRIME REPORT"

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 24, 1996*

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, this Member highly commends to his colleagues the following editorial regarding violent crime rates and the Clinton administration which appeared in the Omaha World Herald on September 20, 1996.

[From the Omaha World Herald, Sept. 20, 1996]

#### SUSPICIOUS CRIME REPORT

The Clinton administration claims that it has significantly reduced violent crime. So why don't Americans feel safer?

For one thing, the administration's claim is based in part on a survey in which the methodology had been changed. For another, even if the crime rate had a one-year decline, a similar survey showed no significant decline in the 1992-94 period. Moreover, the statistics still don't reflect the evidence of the creeping chaos that is encountered by many citizens on their streets and in their neighborhoods.

Researchers at the Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Statistics said this week preliminary results of a survey show that an estimated 9.9 million violent crimes were committed in the United States in 1995, a 9 percent drop from the previous year, but a decline of only 3.7 percent from 1992. Attorney General Janet Reno said the figures demonstrated that the Clinton administration had found "solutions that work."

The Justice Department released the survey report at an odd time. Last year, no preliminary estimates at all were released. This year, though spring is the normal release time, the estimates were not made public until this week. It's just a coincidence, we suppose, that the election is only seven weeks away.

President Clinton hailed the report as proof that "we're moving in the right direction," implying that the administration had caused a drop in crime.

However, the numbers don't reflect actual crimes. They are from an estimate based on a survey. Unreported crimes—a wildly speculative notion—are included. Moreover, the survey did not track homicides.

The sharpest decline in violent crimes was in rape. The Justice Department's National Crime Victimization Study included date rape, and in the category of domestic violence and date rape it used "enhanced questions" to get a better estimate. The result was that in spite of reports of increased sexual assaults by rape crisis centers, the Justice Department estimated that rapes declined from 432,700 in 1994 to 354,670 last year. Crime experts were stunned.

If rape figures—either in 1994 or in 1995—are treated with the skepticism that they deserve, and if homicides weren't even included, what is left is at best a slight one-year decline in aggravated assault, simple assault and robbery—as reported by victims, not as reported to the FBI.

Another way to calculate the crime rate is to consolidate the figures from local law enforcement reports. That is the method used in compiling the FBI's annual Uniform Crime Report, made public last May. The dean of the criminal justice college at Northeastern University, noting that the FBI report indicated a 4 percent decline, said the country was experiencing "the calm before the crime storm." Other experts said that as the children of the baby boomers move into the high-crime 15-to-24 age bracket, more violent crime is likely. \* \* \*

Americans are entitled to be annoyed at political rhetoric and rosy statistics purporting to show that violent crime is decreasing sharply. If they now have to barricade themselves inside a car and have a cellular phone in order to drive the streets of Omaha safely at 8 in the morning, government at all levels is failing. And the Clinton administration's claims to have made a major difference are no better than a sick joke.

#### INTRODUCTION OF THE BOAT PROTECTION ACT OF 1996

HON. JIM SAXTON

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 24, 1996*

Mr. SAXTON. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing a bill to stop an increasingly common problem facing America's marine manufacturers. This problem, originally brought to my attention by a boat manufacturer in my congressional district, entails the theft of proprietary designs with respect to the production of boat hulls. Such piracy threatens not only the integrity of the U.S. marine manufacturing industry, but the safety of America's boaters as well.

Boat manufacturers invest significant resources in the design and development of safe, structurally sound, and often high performance boat hull designs. Including research and developmental costs, a boat manufacturer often invests as much as \$50,000 to develop a design from which a single line of vessels can be manufactured. When a boat hull is designed, and the engineering and tooling process is completed, engineers then develop a boat plug, from which they construct a boat mold. The manufacturer is then able to produce a particular line of boats from this mold. In contrast, those intent on stealing the original boat design, rather than developing their own, can simply use a finished boat hull in place of the manufacturer's plug to develop or splash a mold. This copied mold can then be used to manufacture a line of vessels with a hull identical to that appropriated from the competitor at a cost well below that of the company that originally designed the hull.

Hull splashing is a significant problem for consumers, as well as manufacturers and boat design firms. Consumers of copied boats are defrauded in the sense that they are not benefiting from the aspects of the hull design, other than shape, that are structurally relevant to safety. It is also more unlikely that consumers are aware that a boat has been copied from an existing design. Moreover, if manufacturers are unable to recoup at least some of their research and development costs, they may no longer be willing to invest in new, innovative boat designs—designs that could lead to safer watercraft for consumers.

The Boat Protection Act of 1996 would work in concert with current Federal law to protect American marine manufacturers from harmful and unfair competition from unscrupulous foreign and domestic rivals.

I urge my colleagues to support the Boat Protection Act of 1996 and stand with me in my effort to protect the American public and the marine manufacturing community from the assault on American ingenuity caused by hull splashing.

#### TRIBUTE TO VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS ALBION PLACE MEMORIAL POST NO. 7165

HON. WILLIAM J. MARTINI

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, September 24, 1996*

Mr. MARTINI. I rise today in recognition of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Albion Place